FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call. Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

Notice.

HAVING been solicited to undertake Agencies for receiving and forwarding Goods to and from Wilmington and Fayetteville, I will give satisfaction to all that may please to entrust their business to my care. I refer to R W. Brown & Son, William C Lord, Henry R. Savage, and Daniel Dickson of Wilmington, and Warren Winslow and Geo. McNeill of Fayetteville

My Boats are suited to the different stages of the water. Suitable Ware Houses at each end of the line, are in readiness. Boats will at all times begin Wilmington to receive Goods consigned to my care.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor,*
Steamer John Walker and Tow Boats.
June 2. 91*tf.*

NEW GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SUMMER GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and handsome stock of the above articles, among which are,

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Adelaide, Daliah, and Steel Mixt CLOTHS.
Double Milled Blue, Black and Drab Cassimeres
Lasting Drillings, a variety.
Black and Olive Gro de Ta, a handsome article for Summer wear.
Superior Bombazine.
Black, Blue and Drab Angola Summer Cloth.
Silk Velvet and Silk Vesting, a variety of very superior quality.
Satin Stripe Quiltings, for Vests.

The above Goods were selected by himself, with great care, in New York, and having been bought for Cash, will be sold low.

The Subscriber continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

And assures those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCH'D GRAHAM.
May 25, 1836. 90 eow4t

Saw and Grist Mill to Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent by the year, his well known Saw and Grist Mill, at the mouth of Cross Creek, Fayetteville For terms, apply to ARCH'D GRAHAM.
May 25, 1836. 90-4w

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well attested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady the responsibilities of the School will exclusively devolve; while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake. Esq , Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B. BUXTON, *Chairman.*
Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law —Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine —Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous —Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.
May 26, 1836.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C J. ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount
April 26, 1836 86tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 1, 1836. 87 10July

☞ A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion.

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c , for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.85

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 13.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 14th of this instant, came to the house of the subscriber, a NEGRO BOY. Appears to be about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and says he got lost from a drove of Negroes last Thursday, at or near Chapel Hill. Says his present owner is by the name of Howard, his former owner James Gaines, of Anson County, old Virginia. Said boy is chunky built, very black, of quick answer when spoken to. The residence of the subscriber is to be found on the East prong of Little River, in Montgomery County, near the Randolph line, and the line of Moore County.

HORATIO SUGG.
May 17. 90 3w.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836 85 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Trustees,* } *Ex parte Petition* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M E.*

Cape Fear Bank Stock,

FOR SALE.

60 SHARES of the New Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to JOSEPH BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 25. 90.

Railroad Iron.—It has been computed that there are either finished or in the process of construction in the United States, upwards of 3,000 miles of railroad. Estimating each yard of the rails at sixty-two and a half pounds, every mile of railway, with a double track, will require 238 tons of iron, which multiplied by 3000 will give 714,000 tons of iron to be employed in the construction of railroads in the U. States. It is estimated in an Eastern paper, that if the projected railroads in this country be laid down with British iron, we shall pay to the British nation, for that article, in the next seven years, *fifty millions of dollars!*

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ALBION.

Unprecedented quick Passage. —The packet ship *Independence,* Captain Nye, reached Liverpool on Saturday noon, after the shortest passage ever made between New York and Liverpool. She sailed from New York on the 8th instant, and the interval between her leaving New York and taking the Liverpool pilot on board was only *fourteen days and five hours!*

Among the mercantile anomalies of the day is the shipment of four hundred hogsheads of West India Muscovado Sugar from the ports of France for the United States.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. McCOMAS, OF VIRGINIA,

On the distribution of the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. McComas said he was in favor of distributing the sales of the public lands to the several States, agreeably to federal population, because the President has decreed that internal improvement by this Government shall cease: and said, whatever may be thought of many of the measures of his administration, he thought that Andrew Jackson would deserve a nation's gratitude for arresting that system It was not his purpose to revive the discussion upon the constitutional power of Congress to make internal improvements. He would place the question upon very different ground: that of the practicability and expediency of the system. It was known to the House that a large portion of the People in the United States believed that Congress has no constitutional power to make internal improvements in the States. It is also known to this House that upon this question the country is geographically divided. that north of a certain line the People think that Congress has the right to make internal improvements; that south of the same line the People think that it is unconstitutional to make internal improvements. Now, sir, what is the effect of this belief on the system itself? It is simply this: the section of country that thinks Congress can exercise the power gets all the money; and that section that believes Congress cannot exercise that power gets none. Under this system, the South was made tributary to the North: the operation was to enrich the North and impoverish the South.

Mr. McComas said he had heard a singular objection made to this mode of distribution by gentlemen professing to be State rights men; that to distribute the surplus revenue among the States would destroy the independence of the States.—He thought this a most extraordinary argument to come from State rights men. Gentlemen might as well attempt to prove to him that if he were to give all his property to his neighbor, i would impoverish his neighbor, and enrich him, as to make him believe that to strip the Federal Government of twenty millions of dollars annually of its patronage, and give it to the States, would weaken the State Governments and strengthen this Government. The argument was too absurd to merit further notice. He would turn these gentlemen over to the arguments of Gen. Jackson on that subject, and he thought they would find it much easier to make objections to his arguments than to answer them. These arguments could be found in his annual message of 1830.

Mr McComas said he would now take a different view of the subject. That he would vote for this mode of distribution, because it was the only effectual mode of making internal improvements, and that internal improvement was the most effectual way to strengthen the union of the States. He said Providence had blessed us with a variety of soils and productions, and watered our beloved country with innumerable streams for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants. A succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain a round its borders, as if to bind it more firmly together, while the most noble rivers in the world run at convenient distance, which, when properly improved, will give facilities for the transportation of their various commodities. Gentlemen might say what they pleased about the disinterested patriotism of the American People being a sufficient guaranty for the maintenance of the Union No man on that floor entertained a better opinion of the patriotism of the People than he did, but he thought it was taxing it too heavily to suppose that it could of itself be sufficient to accomplish that end. Man had read past history to little advantage to suppose that a country situated like this, combining a variety of climates, of pursuit, as well as of interests, could be held together by such a frail tenure. In his judgment that unity of interest was the only effectual bond of union in any country. That a community of feeling could alone be produced by a system of canals and rail roads, that would bring our scattered population together He said he would not give two hundred millions of money spent in that way for national defence, for money enough to line our Atlantic seaboard from Maine to New Orleans with fortifications. He was like Jefferson and Jackson on that subject; he knew it to be impossible to fortify a seacoast of three thousand miles; that fortifications would be useless without armament, which would create a standing army strong enough to turn upon the country and destroy the liberties of the People. He hoped the anxiety of gentlemen to get rid of the surplus revenue would not bring upon the country a standing army in time of peace. Some gentlemen spoke lightly about the dissolution of this Union, as a thoughtless man does, frequently, about death at a distance. But, for himself, he should regard the voice that announced to him the dissolution of this Union as the funeral knell of departing liberty; and he would not stop to inquire whether the North or the South would suffer most under this fatal catastrophe. It was sufficient for him to know that they were both ruined, and the hopes of civil liberty extinguished throughout the world.

Mr. McComas said he would now answer the objection that there was no money in the Treasury to distribute. By the Secretary's report of the receipts and of sums upon deposite in the banks to the credit of disbursing officers, which had not been expended, there was, on the 1st of February last, $30,678,879 91. This sum cannot be touched or lessened by any of the expenditures of the present year: on the contrary, it must continue to increase. There is a large item that must be added to this sum. He meant the stock that we held in the late United States Bank, $7,000,000; and if the price of that stock does not depreciate, it will sell for seven million five hundred thousand dollars; which makes in the Treasury on the 1st of last February, $38,175,879 91. This surplus must continue to increase; but that I may not place the sum too high, I will place the customs at the same, in round numbers, $19,000,000; public lands, $15,000,000. He would add five millions more for the increase of the sales of the public lands, and there was more than that sum of an increase upon the sales of 1835 over those of 1834, which makes $20,000,000, making $39,000,000 for the receipts of 1836. This sum must be added to that in the Treasury on the 1st of February last, and the Bank stock, which will fall due during the present year, makes, in round numbers, $77,000,000. He said out of this sum were to be deducted the present expenditures of the Government for the year 1836, which have been estimated by the Secretary at $23,133,640, including all expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary.

Mr. McC. said he thought this was a large sum for an economical Government to spend in one year. This sum, dropping fractions, taken from $77,000,000, leaves a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837, of fifty-four millions, which will be a surplus fund. Gentlemen who are opposed to distribution, have resorted to a cunning device; they have made an estimate of all the bills that have passed, and will pass, this session, for the ordinary support of Government, and for national defence, and charged it to the surplus revenue that was in the Treasury on the 1st of February last, instead of charging against the surplus that which would fall due on the 1st of January, 1837, and vauntingly tell us that we have nothing to distribute. He did not believe in the gullibility of the People to that extent. They would detect the fallacy of those calculations. They seem to forget that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of February was the receipts of 1835, and, in their eagerness to devour every dollar of the surplus in the Treasury, they overlooked an important fact, that for the year 1836 about forty millions of dollars must be received into the Treasury. He would leave gentlemen to reconcile these difficulties for themselves; and in conclusion of this part of the subject, he would say that the bill to distribute the sales of the public lands does not propose to distribute any money but what is a surplus; and if there is no surplus, then, of course, there can be no distribution. Let the amount be little or much, Virginia was entitled to her share. She might be regarded as the mother of States. View her splendid daughters, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, all independent States, rising high in the scale of this Confederacy, principally formed out of the territory that Virginia ceded to this Government.

He would now pay his respects to the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Cambreleng.) He says that he is opposed to a distribution of the surplus fund, because he said it would ruin the People. If they should ever get a taste of this fund, it could never again be wrung from their hands. Was this the doctrine of the great democratic party in the United States? What, sir, the People who contribute this money are not capable to govern themselves? He did not expect to hear this doctrine boldly asserted on this floor, more especially by the honorable member from New York, who may be regarded as the great apostle of our modern democratic party. He never expected to hear it asserted that, if the People should by chance get a taste of their own money, it would corrupt them: that they would cling to it so fast, that it could on no occasion be wrung from their hands. Suppose that the money can never again be wrung from their hands: does it not belong to the People? This was a surplus fund—a fund that the Government had no claim to. The question now presents itself to the country—What disposition ought to be made of this surplus fund, not wanted for the use of the Government? For himself, he was for putting it back into the People's pockets, in the same proportion that it was paid into the Treasury. But the gentleman says, no; they must never taste this fund; if they do, it will corrupt them. He would inquire what was the doctrine of the venerable President on that subject. For the information of the committee he would read an extract from his message of 1830. He says: "And as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can nowhere be so well deposited as in the pockets of the People." It would be seen that the President differed widely from the gentleman from New York. The President seems to think that the People's pockets are an excellent place to deposite this money in; but the gentleman thinks that place to be the last it should go to. If it should get there, it would run them mad, and unfit them for the enjoyment of the modern democratic principles. The President thinks that this money must be taken from the agents, and distributed equally among the principals, who are rightfully entitled to it, for fear that much money embodied in the hands of the People's agents, may tempt them to make a corrupt use of it. The member from New York says the disbursing officers of the Government must keep this surplus fund; for, if the poor People from whose pockets it has been unjustly wrung, ever should taste that forbidden fruit, they, like our first parents, would fall from their state of primeval innocence, and disgrace the great democratic party. That it would introduce that odious system of log-rolling in the State Governments. He would ask whether the State Governments are less able to bear the system of log-rolling than this Government? Are the agents of the Federal Government more pure than the agents of the State Governments? Are they not selected from the same common People, subject alike to the same temptation? The agents of the Federal Government are exposed to greater temptation. That about fifty millions of surplus revenue annually to be scrambled for by the representatives of the different interests in the United States, was far more dangerous to the purity of this Government than that sum divided into twenty-six parts, and distributed among the States, agreeably to federal population. By this division, the danger of corruption is diminished, as one is to twenty-six. The gentleman seems to have a very tender regard for the purity of the States. This reminded him of an anecdote he once heard of a widow lady and her daughter: the daughter was young and handsome, and a gentleman become much smitten with her, and proposed to address her. She, as all prudent young ladies should, consulted her mother on the subject. The old lady said the young man was of bad moral character, and that her daughter was a young innocent virgin, and that she did not think she ought to contaminate herself by such a corrupt association; and closed her parental advice by saying "Daughter, don't take him; let your mother have him." The gentleman seemed very unwilling to see the States married to this corrupt system; but, like the mother, says, "Give the money to us; we are proof against corruption!" He would say to the gentleman from New York, if this is democracy in New York, it is not the Jeffersonian doctrine of Virginia. The democrats of Virginia always took a stand against federal encroachments on the rights of the People. They did not believe the pockets of the office-holders the only safe depository for the People's money.

Mr. McComas said that the measure had been called Mr. Clay's land bill; the attention of this House has been called especially to this subject. Why call it Mr. Clay's land bill? What has Mr. Clay to do with the subject any more than any other citizen of the United States? Is it intended to make a party question of this matter? Is it intended to settle the principles of the next Administration, by the strength of the popularity of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, both about to retire to private life—Mr. Clay a candidate for no office, and the President having filled the measure of his country's glory? He said the name of Henry Clay might induce some men to vote against the measure He said he had never supported Mr. Clay for any office, yet, as a western Virginian, he was always proud of him as one of her most talented sons. Though he did not agree with him in some of his political measures, yet he always admired the lofty bearing of the bold and generous Kentuckian; though he may be overwhelmed by the wave of party, yet, when these party times shall subside, and the merits of this man be calmly reviewed, posterity will enrol his name on the brightest pages of American history. He will be regarded as one of those rare spirits that can rise with the crisis, and soar above party feeling and selfish ambition, and cast oil on the troubled waves of his distracted country. Black lines might be drawn around his name, yet a glorious resurrection awaits him. He will live imperishable in the affections of every votary of civil liberty throughout the world; while there are many whose ephemeral existence will go down with the ebbing tide of politics to the shades of oblivion.

In looking over the proceedings of a Van Buren Convention in Wilmington, we were struck with the wording of one of the resolutions passed, in which the Delegates recommend to their followers "to use all "*favorable*" means to insure the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson." It is common for public meetings to pledge themselves to use all "*honorable*" means to secure the object of their wishes; but the above gentlemen take new ground, and determine to look only to the *favorableness* of the means to be used — The *Van-Buren Johnson-ism* of the sentiment will be better seen when it is recollected that the most *dishonorable* means that can be resorted to by political demagogues are generally most *favorable* for their purposes.—*Charlotte Journal.*

"*Favorable Means.*"—In the following article, we have a practical illustration of the new doctrine of the Vans, that it is right and proper to use "all *favorable* means to secure the success of" their party. We find it published originally in the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena, where it is vouched for as

"*A Fact.*—In a county not one hundred miles from this, a Whig Candidate, in canvassing, met with a voter who refused his support, alledging as a reason, that it would be the height of ingratitude not to vote for *Jackson,* since he had paid the public debt *out of his own pocket,* and had since collected thirty millions, which he *was about to distribute among the people!!!* On being asked for his authority for this startling piece of intelligence, he named one of the Van Buren candidates as his informer."—*Ib.*

Sugar from Beet Root.—We learn by a Boston paper that Dr, Tier, of Germany, has invented a process, by means of which beet root can be transformed into solid white sugar in the space of eight hours. The produce in October and December last, under his process, including the molasses, was from 9 to 10 per cent.

Horace Walpole related an anecdote of a humane goaler in Oxfordshire, who made the following application to one of his condemned prisoners. "My good friend, I have a little favor to ask of you, which, from your obliging disposition, I doubt not you will readily grant. You are ordered for execution on Friday week. I have a particular engagement on that day: if it makes no difference to you, would you say *next* Friday instead?"

Natural Fountain of Oil.—The following is translated from a French paper, where it is credited to the New Orleans Bee. We have before published some notice of the spring here described, but not so full a description as is here given.

Oil Fountain in America.—About ten years since, during the progress of making an Artesian well near Burkesville, Kentucky, for a supply of salt water, and having gone through a bed of solid rock to a depth of more than 200 feet, they opened a spring of pure oil, which immediately threw up a constant jet, which rose to a height of twelve feet above the surface of the soil. Though the force of the jet diminished a little in a few minutes after the first eruption, which was supposed to be equal to 76 gallons a minute, it continued for several days without interruption. The spring is situated near the mouth, and on the borders of a little creek, which discharges its waters into the Cumberland river. The oil thrown up in this way spreads over and floats to a great distance on the surface of the water. Several inhabitants below on the coast, curious to know if this oil, or rather bitumen, possessed inflammable properties, applied to it a torch. With the rapidity of lightning, this substance took fire, and the inhabitants witnessed the singular spectacle of a river on fire, and the flames rising to the most rocky heights, and reaching the summits of the trees to the great terror and real danger of the people in the surrounding country. This oil, or bitumen, is very inflammable, and produces a light as pure and as brilliant as that derived from gas. Its other properties were at first unknown, but a certain quantity having been put in a barrel, it was soon perceived that it had almost entirely passed into a fluid state This substance is so volatile, that it is impossible to shut it up in wooden casks, and it contains such a quantity of gas, that it often causes the vessels which contain it to burst, if they are hermetically sealed. Its color is green, but on exposure to the air it takes a brown color. This substance is exceedingly volatile, has a sour and indefinable odor, and the taste of the essence of tar.

For a short time after the discovery of the spring, a small quantity of oil came when they were pumping for salt water, which gave rise to the idea, that it might always be drawn up by means of the pumps. No attempt however to obtain it, except from a spontaneous jet, has been successful. During the last six years, there have been two emissions by a spontaneous jet The last began the 4th of July, 1835, and lasted about six weeks, during which time, they collected about twenty barrels of oil. When the spring sends up this jet of oil and salt water, (with which it is always combined,) it is undoubtedly thrown into the body of the pump by the force of the gas which is trying to disengage itself, and forced up to a height of more than 200 feet, and from thence flows by the upper orifice into a covered trough, where the water separating from the oil, and the latter floats upon the top. A heavy noise, resembling distant thunder, accompanied the throwing up of the oil, whilst the gas, which is very visible at the opening at the top of the pump, causes all strangers who are passing, to ask what is on fire.

Soon after the discovery of this spring, it was thought that the oil possessed some medicinal virtues. This idea led a great many people to make trial of it in various cases. Those who have tested its medicinal powers, recommend it to be used for rheumatism, pulmonary consumption, dyspepsia, bilious colic, cuts, wounds, and in general all diseases of the skin. It is said that it gives relief in five minutes after its application to burns, and that it may be made use of as a specific in cases of colic—also in excoriations and every species of disease in horses. It has received the name of American Oil, and of late years has enjoyed great reputation in the States of Kentucky and Ohio.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

THE CREEK WAR.

From the Columbus Sentinel, May 27.

THE CREEKS.

But little of consequence, on the part of the hostile Creeks, (so far as we are apprised,) has occurred since our last publication. We received a day or so back, by a couple of negroes, information that a gang of those rascals, headed by a young half breed, by the name of Jim Henry, (who, it is said had the command at the burning of Roanoke,) were about to start for Florida, taking with him about one hundred and fifty negroes, a large number of horses, and plunder of every description. Since the report by the two negroes, we have heard that it was confirmed by intelligence derived from the friendly spies at Fort Mitchell. It was stated by this information, that Jim Henry's intention was, to cross the Chattahoochee at Mr. Roykin's Ferry, proceed through the country to Flint River, thence down it to its junction with the Chattahoochee, to the small bands of Indians who live near the fork of the two rivers—thence by night to pass over the country between Tallahassee and St. Marks, to the Seminoles: if he succeeds, farewell to the negroes and other property. On Monday last, a company started for the purpose of intercepting this Jim Henry and his roguish band, and preventing the loss of the negroes, &c. to their unfortunate owners—but as it was late in the evening before they got ready to start, and a stormy night coming on, the company after proceeding but a short distance, returned back as wet as drowned rats, and thus, with the cooling storm, ended this promising expedition. No other expedition has been put on foot to overhaul this runaway gang, and as they have no opposition, the coast being clear, they are now on their way rejoicing to join their comrades, the blood thirsting Seminoles.

Columbus, May 30th, 1836.

"The Indians are burning houses and murdering our citizens below this. Mrs. Brewer's plantation and houses are destroyed—her Overseer killed, and the houses of Mr. Quarles, (both in sight of Camp McCrary.) A few Indians have come in and beg for peace, but it is not known that any of these have been hostile.

"Our preparations, since McDougald returned, were made with energy and promptness; he was only in command 36 hours, and had 100 men stationed on Saturday night about 1½ miles from here, in the Nation, on a fresh Indian trail. Much dissatisfaction prevails, and we wait with much anxiety for the result of this campaign. If something is not speedily done, the whole crop pitched in the Nation is entirely lost; as it is, the Cotton is sacrificed—and hundreds, if not thousands, of men are ruined. It will take years of prosperity to restore the damage: many poor men depended entirely on this crop to pay for their lands. Such a scene of *confusion* and distress, I have never before witnessed."

The incidents of the week that we have received from the theatre of war, furnish very little matter of interest. A letter we have from a very respectable source, says "that the camp of the head chief Neah-Micco, is pretty strong; and it is believed he has with him about seven hundred warriors. The hostile Indians are very much scattered over the country, and are generally in parties of ten or twenty, in every direction. They continue to burn the houses, corn and fodder, and to kill hogs and cattle, and white people whenever they can be found."

Extract of a letter dated

COLUMBUS, May 30.

"Since I wrote you yesterday, nothing of importance has occurred. The Indians, however, last night burnt some farm houses on the Georgia side of the river about fifteen miles below this. Several Indians came in yesterday, accompanied by a white man, and reported that they were from the Camp of Ne-ha-Micho, the principal chief of the Nation, and that Ne-ha-Micho and those with him, wished to be considered friendly, and were now willing to come in. They are still here, no steps having been taken or decision made in reference to them."

Governor Schley, passed through this place on Sunday last, on his way to Columbus, where he will, for the present, establish his Head Quarters. General Scott and General Jessup, of the United States Army, were with him, also on their way to Columbus, to take command of the Army.

Major General John W. A. Sanford has been appointed by the Governor, to command the Militia of Georgia in the present war, and proceeded a few days since to the place of destination.

These are the arrangements of the campaign, so far as to leaders. We infer from the protracted and careful preparations, and from the number of *great* men that will be in, and near, the field, that the war is to be prosecuted on a magnificent scale. The selections of the President, and Governor, could hardly have been made more to the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the community.—We would not be understood to take any exceptions to General Jessup. He is a worthy officer; and has the reputation of being well calculated for such service, from considerable experience on our Western frontier.

We hope that his Excellency, and the commanding Generals, know the opinion entertained by the community, respecting their fitness to command, in the present crisis. But we hope, for the sake of this community, that the most unfortunate among them, may gather laurels to his own satisfaction. That from very spite for the opinions entertained against them, they may be prompted to disappoint public expectations, by brilliant and energetic efforts.

For the present, we can do no more for the consolation of our readers, than to recommend a submission to the truly philosophic doctrine taught by the proverb—"Blessed be they who expect nothing, for nothing shall they receive."

Macon Messenger.

The Troops organizing to act against the Creeks will be composed of the Georgia draft, of about 3000 men, some 30 companies of volunteers, of at least 2000 men, the U. S. troops now at Fort Mitchell, and on the way there, 1000 men more. The Governor of Alabama says he will soon have in the field, for the same service, between 3 and 4000 men; thus making in the whole upwards of 10,000 men; a force, we should imagine, amply sufficient for the objects of the campaign, and which will doubtless compel the direct emigration of the Indian tribe without any delay, or make such an example of them as will quell the spirit of insubordination and hostility which seems to pervade the whole Indian race, at the present moment.

The Governor has appointed Maj. Gen. John W. A. Sandford, to the command of the troops ordered out for the Creek war. Gen. Sandford and Staff, left here on Saturday last for Columbus, to assume his command.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

We daily see the preparations for war going on, and a company of troops is a sight now as familiar as our streets, as the staple article of our country produce. On Friday last, Captain Hardeman's company from Jones, passed through this place. On Saturday, the Bibb Cavalry, Capt. McCall, left. Sunday, the Lawrence Volunteers, Captain Geo. M. Troup, jr. passed through. Monday, a company of Volunteers, Capt. Sanford, from Taliaferro county, and a thousand stand of arms, from Augusta. On Tuesday, a company of regulars, and the Baldwin Cavalry, Capt. H. Gaither. On Wednesday, a company of Militia from Wilkinson county, and one of Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Pierson, from Twiggs.—*Macon Messenger.*

We conversed with a gentleman, who arrived last evening from Augusta, and who had passed through the town of Irwinton on the 24th ult. He states that no attack, up to that time, had been made upon that place by the Indians—that the town was well secured, and the inhabitants amply supplied with arms and ammunition, and ready to repel any invasion from the enemy.

Our informant further states that the inhabitants of the several places through which he passed, felt no apprehension of an attack from the enemy, they being well supplied with arms and ammunition.

Charleston Mercury.

The Columbus *Herald* of the 31st ult. states that Gov. Schley, and Generals Scott and Jesup had arrived in that city, and that Gen. Sanford had taken the command of the Georgia troops.

A letter from Columbus, received at the office of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, states that all the lost Mails have been carried to Tuskegee by several friendly Indians. The letters were all broken open, and robbed of the money they contained—such as contained drafts were left on the ground.

Charleston Courier.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

SAVANNAH, May 30.

Latest from the St. Johns.—The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived here this morning from Picolata via Jacksonville. We learn that a few days since a large force of Indians, (some say 200,) appeared near the Fort Micanopy, and fired upon the Fort. A man formerly of Capt. Merchant's company, U. S. Artillery, was, it is said, killed and scalped last week, near Micanopy. He had been engaged, of late, as a teamster.

"We learn that every building between Black Creek and Newmansville has been destroyed by the Indians. The posts of Fort King, Fort Drane and the settlements of Micanopy and Newmansville will have to be abandoned, because it will be impossible to maintain them."

A correspondent at Whitesville, writing to a gentleman in St. Augustine, expresses it as his opinion that "the policy of the Indians is now developing itself to recruit their forces from captured negroes, and with whom a common cause will be established. "This," says he, "is now the mode resorted to. Savage bodies of Indians will make expeditions wherever there is a gang and capture them."

This writer also states the attack to have been made on Micanopy. He says, "Jumper, at the head of more than one hundred Indians, attacked Micanopy last Friday night, and carried off all Humphrey's negroes, thirty in number. The same will probably be attempted in Georgia."

St. Augustine Herald.

Alachua.—This ill fated county has been finally abandoned by the white inhabitants, we learn by an express which arrived on Thursday. At least one thousand persons have been driven from their homes, who were mostly in prosperous circumstances, at the commencement of the war.

Floridian.

Worse and worse.—The 4th Regiment of Infantry has been discharged by General Scott as no longer necessary in Florida, and embarked for Mobile in the steamer Merchant!! No soldiers have arrived at St. Marks—our informan was led into the error by the fact of the above regiment touching at Appalachicola, supposing as a matter of course, that this regiment was intended for the defence of Middle Florida!! God protect Florida; she is betrayed by one, whose duty it was to protect and defend her!—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

It is now ascertained, that Gen. Scott's army passed within three miles of Powell's strong hold, and within fifteen of Camp McLemore on the Withlacoochee.

Gen. Scott.—An official letter of this commander, to the war department, dated St. Augustine, May 11th, is published in the *Globe* of the 26th. The General speaks of himself as seriously indisposed, and gives many explanatory details of recent events in Florida. In mentioning the resignation of Gen. Clinch, he says "the army will lose in this officer one of its best commanders." He pays a very high compliment also to Capt. Thurston, who has likewise tendered his resignation, and recommends in order to retain him, that he be promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. At Major Reed, who was charged with ascending the Withlacoochee, to relieve Capt. Holloman's detachment, he levels the severest censures, accusing him of cowardice and falsehood. Gen. S. says in conclusion "I must again repeat, that although I believe that 800 or fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, *if they would stand*, yet at least 3000 of the best troops are required to finish the war."

Another New Work.—Messrs. Burges & Co. will publish shortly, Notes on Florida and the Campaign:—Being an account of that country, and of the Military operations therein—by M. M. Cohen, an officer of the Left Wing. A full and impartial account by an eye witness will be a work of great interest—and Mr Cohen will, we presume, publish no other. The success of such a work is certain.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Bob Short," of Georgia, the same who lately challenged the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, of this State, has addressed an epistle to Gen. Jackson, making the following proposals:

We have just closed, you know, a campaign in Florida, which somehow or other did n't work right, though we had three United States' Generals of the first chop to conduct it. I have no fault to find with these men. Gen. Gaines nearly starved himself and 1100 troops to death, trying to conquer the Indians; General Scott marched about among them, with as much dignity and science as ever man did, and General Macomb hastened to the scene of action as fast as a dramatist who had to pass a half dozen theatres by the way, could; but still nothing of consequence was done. This campaign cost the Government more than a million of dollars; and what will be the cost, before its object is accomplished no human being can tell—two millions more at least. As this was a war for United States' territory alone, the United States should have been permitted, and were permitted to manage it in their own way, without any interference on my part. But your excellency knows that we have now got into another very respectable Indian war, in which Georgia and Alabama are exclusively interested. If this be conducted as the other has been, it will certainly cost much more, as the Creeks are stronger than the Seminoles—four millions at the very lowest calculation.

Now my proposition is, to take this war upon contract. If the General Government will pay me eight hundred thousand dollars in good hard money, (drafts on pet banks will not be received,) I will engage (without any "*extra allowances,*") to drive every Creek out of the two States, in less than six months. I will just take a couple of cotton-epauletted Colonels, out of our pine woods, with as many regiments, from our huckleberry swamps, and I'll make every copper-faced rascal of an Indian, scamper out of the nation like rabbits from woods afire: and (if you'll close the contract, before huckleberry season is over, that I may not have to buy provisions) I'll engage that every one of my soldiers gets home, time enough to make a crop of peas and potatoes, and with three hundred dollars in his pocket. My boys will give 'em none of your wine-drinking, play-acting, trace-chain-shooting play: they'll give 'em swamp for swamp, bush for bush, tree for tree, and give 'em *rosum* besides. The truth is friend Hickory, we don't want any imported Generals, to learn us how to fight Indians. We learned a little about that at Braddock's defeat. Just hand over your war to us cow-drivers, and let us manage it in our own way, and we'll show you a thing or too that will tickle you so that you'll not curse any more for a week. But la! you know what we are if we have but half a chance.

And look what a saving to the Government. All the public shooting-irons saved, all the clothing, all the provisioning, and THREE MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS besides!! This is another sort of contract to your rip raps. Pray let me hear from you immediately.

BOB SHORT.

P. S. I hope you'll let me have the refusal of the Seminole war. I'll take that at half price—four hundred thousand.

It is said the President on hearing of the sudden termination of the Florida campaign remarked that we had not *Gained* much by the operation, but one thing was very certain we should have to pay the *Scot.*

When Gen. Jesup, appointed to command in the South, took leave of the President the other day, he is said to have remarked, that perhaps he would never see the President again. The President is reported to have answered promptly—"I hope not, unless you do better than your predecessors."

TEXAS.

TEXAS VICTORIOUS.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 23d inst. says: "In the schooner Flora, just arrived, came passenger General Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texian army, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna, and also of the battle of April 21st: former accounts are substantially correct. Santa Anna was at Valasco under a strong guard. The army was left under the command of Rusk, Secretary of War, who had been elected by the army Brigadier General. The Texian force had accumulated since the battle to 1800 men, and had advanced to, and were crossing the Brasos, flushed with victory. The Mexican army under Seizma and others had all concentrated, and amounted to 2500 men, the remnant of 7000 that entered Texas—they were crossing the Colorado, by rafts and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion—those that escaped having reported that the late battle was fought by 5000 Texians. Col. Burlinsom was close to the enemy with 200 cavalry, and they were retreating before him.—256 of the Mexicans had surrendered (after burying a piece of cannon) to the Texians. All was panic and confusion in the Mexican army.

Gen. Santa Anna had offered an armistice which had been refused; he had made further offers to acknowledge the independence of Texas, making the Rio Grande the boundary, and remaining a hostage until the government of the United States should consent to guarantee the treaty, and it should be approved by the Senate of Mexico!

Texas was considered safe and the war ended, and the Mexican army would probably be totally destroyed. Gen. Houston has a cane presented him by Santa Anna, and also his saddle; he had been recognized by Gen. Zavala, and hundreds of others had identified him; the Mexican prisoners also shouted when he was brought in "Viva Santa Anna."

On to-morrow we shall be able to give a regular statement on the authority of Gen. Houston himself, who at present is at the residence of Wm. Christy, Esq. where he is anxious to see his friends; and who would have given the particulars, had he not been too much fatigued to attempt doing so on the day of his arrival.

Maj. Gen. S. Houston, commander in chief in Texas, who arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult. from Galveston, was accompanied by Col. G. W. Hockley, Inspect. Gen. Texas army; Dr. A. Ewing, Surgeon Gen. do; Maj. W. G. Cooke, assistant Inspector Gen. do; Maj. Jno. McAllen, Texas Infantry, Aid; Maj. P. H. Bell, ass. Adj. Gen; Maj. H. P. Brewster, Secretary; Col. Potter, Secretary Navy.

PITTSBURG, PA. May 24, 1836.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—At their session, yesterday morning, the election for Stated clerk, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Ely, resigned, was gone into, when all parties united upon Dr. McDowell of Philadelphia, who was unanimously chosen. Dr. McDowell is the present permanent clerk, of the Assembly, who will continue acting as such until the end of the present session, leaving the election for that office, a vacancy in which will occur on the resignation of Mr. McDowell, for the next meeting of the Assembly.

The committee on the question of Slavery, appointed at the last session of the Assembly, by Dr. Miller, of New Jersey, its chairman, reported that any action by that body, on the subject of slavery, was inexpedient at the present time.

A counter report from the minority of the committee, was also read, and both made the order for Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

The Assembly resolved, by a vote of 167 to 86, to hold their next session in May, 1837, in the Central Church Philadelphia.

Dr. Barnes' case, as it is called, came up yesterday afternoon, will no doubt be continued throughout this day.

Methodist Elections.—The General Conference at Cincinnati have elected the Rev. Dr. Fisk, Rev. T. A. Morris, of Cincinnati, and the Rev. B. Waugh, of New York, to the office of Bishop. Messrs. Luckey and Collins were elected editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal; the Rev. Dr. Bangs, was elected Resident and Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; and Messrs. Mason and Lane were appointed Book Agents in New York.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Daily events impress us with the belief that the Whigs will triumph this fall. All that is needed to defeat the Presidential Nominee, is *concert of action;* and surely the friends of the Constitution and Laws will not dispute about *men* when *principles* are at stake.

Mr. Van Buren's popularity, (if he ever had any other than that reflected by Gen. Jackson) is on the wane. Even in his own State, the Whigs speak confidently of his defeat. The power of the Albany Regency is represented as crumbling to pieces in every direction throughout New York; and when we bring to mind that General Jackson, with his immense popularity, obtained a majority of only about thirteen thousand, we think there are strong grounds for the belief that Mr. Van Buren will have a tight race for the vote of that great State, if he receive it at all.

Of Mr. Van Buren's prospects, the New York Star says:—

"The political horizon is becoming brighter every day. In Pennsylvania, a State difficult to lead, and more difficult to be driven, the Vice President has no popularity, no friends, excepting those disposed to gratify the wishes of Gen. Jackson, in making him the successor; but that popularity founded on public services, too well known and admitted to be questioned, cannot be transferred to a man who, literally, has done nothing for the country. Every day confirms us in the belief and assurance, that Pennsylvania votes for General Harrison. Ohio is equally certain; more compact and united, if possible, than Pennsylvania.

"The great campaign is to be fought in New York, and, backed by two such powerful States, can we hesitate a moment in taking the field? We hope not—we are sure not."

There has been a great Harrison meeting in Charleston, Virginia. The proceedings are after our own heart. We give the concluding Resolutions, and commend them to the consideration of the Whig party throughout the country:

Resolved, That we can beat Martin Van Buren.

Resolved, That we will do it.

Mr. Adams recently caused a great excitement in the House of Representatives by a speech of which the following is the substance:

"Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, availed himself of the occasion to offer a few words, and stated that this country was on the verge of a Mexican war, an Indian war, and a war with England.

"He said that by our course in the affairs of Texas, we are courting a war with Mexico; and that England would fly to the rescue of that country. He said England would never consent to our having Mexico, without her permission; and if she assented to any such proposition, she would tell us, that we could not have Texas, unless we consented to abolish slavery within the domain. He said that England would unite in the war of Mexico, for the purpose of aiding the cause of emancipation; a cause to which she was now devoted, and of the sincerity of her attachment to which, she had given abundant proof by emancipating her colonies.

"Mr. Adams then related some facts connected with the foreign relations of this country, one of which was, that a secret offer had been made at one time by a party in the Island of Cuba, to be annexed to the United States. He said that the proposition had also been made to England and to France; and that England, at the time, was so jealous of the movements of the Cubians, that Mr. Canning was instructed to apprise this country, that any such arrangement on our part, would be the cause of war.

"Mr. Adams produced much sensation in the House, and there were not a few who believed with him, that we are on the eve of internal and external difficulties."

Mr. King of Georgia.—This gentleman exhibited yesterday in the Senate one of the best examples of independent manliness which we have witnessed for years in the ranks of his party, in either House of Congress. The Fortification Bill was up on its third reading. Mr. K. after admitting the propriety and necessity of fortifying particular points, in the neighborhood of populous cities, spoke with unusual eloquence and pathos against the present extravagant system of defence, which this Bill is designed to promote and extend. He said he had become jealous of the present course and aspect of things. He did not like this rapid increase of the frowning of fortifications, and blackening of cannon over the country. And though not accustomed to prophesy, he ventured to predict, that if these ostensibly defensive measures should be permitted to go on at the rate they are now doing, the time is not far distant when the country would be bristling with the bayonets of a tyrant; a corporal's guard would be more respected than the Chief Justice of the country, and these very fortifications would be made the grave yards of liberty.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Mr. Pinckney.—This gentleman, all at once, has grown to be a prodigious favourite with the Van Burenites, and the organs of the party, from one end of the Union to the other, are lavish in their praises of him. Nothing more strongly evidences the false position which he has taken than this; and we are deceived, if this sudden fit of affection in the party does not more effectually open his eyes, than the denunciations of his friends. To be upbraided by those we esteem, is bad enough, but to be eulogized by those for whom we have contempt, is intolerable.

It seems to us, that those individuals from the South who voted for Mr. Pinckney's Report, have been guilty, to say the least, of the grossest absurdity. They do not hesitate to declare as individuals, that Congress has no *Constitutional* right over the subject of Slavery in the District, and yet they are against the introduction of a Resolution affirming this fact; because, say they, if we urge this question, the North will vote *en masse* against it, and the South will be found in a minority! Admirable reasons indeed! This is just what we desire. We want to see at once, what reliance is to be placed on the magnanimity of the North—we want them to show their hands, that the South may know what they have to depend upon. We have no idea, because Mr. Van Buren wishes to conceal his opinions on this subject, and ride, as poor Crockett used to say, both sides of a sapling, that Southern men should be permitted so far to compromit the rights of their constituents, as to join in this game of duplicity.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our readers will have observed that the debate in the Senate on the bill "to regulate the deposites of the public money," resulted, on Tuesday, in the commitment of the bill, together with all the amendments which had been proposed to it, to a select committee of nine members, to consider of the whole matter and report thereon. The committee was appointed by ballot to consist of the following members, namely:

Mr. WRIGHT, of New York, Chairman.
Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.
Mr. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
Mr. KING, of Alabama.
Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. SHEPLEY, of Maine.
Mr. LEIGH, of Virginia.
Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.
Mr. EWING, of Ohio.

We learn that the deliberations of the committee have resulted in the adoption, substantially, of the plan proposed by Mr. Webster on Tuesday, in his amendment for the disposition of the surplus money of the Government, which amendment was as follows:

"*And be it further enacted,* That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving —— millions, shall be divided among the several States in proportion to their respective amounts of population, ascertained by the last census, and according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz. one-half on the first day of April, 1837, one-quarter part on the first day of July, 1837, and the remaining quarter on the first day of October, 1837; and all States which shall receive their several proportions according to the provisions of this act, shall be taken and understood thereby to pledge the public faith of such States to repay the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, whenever Congress shall require the same to be repaid by any act or acts which shall require such payment, ratably, and in equal proportion, from all the States which had received the same."

Election of U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Connecticut has elected Perry Smith, Esq. (Adm.) a Senator of the United States in the place of Mr. Tomlinson, (Whig,) whose term expires on the 3d of March next.

The Public Money.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate that the amount of public money in the deposite banks on (or nearest to) the 1st of May, was $38,496,755.

We extract from the report of the Secretary the following recapitulation of the condition of the thirty-six deposite banks on the 1st of May:

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$44,724,210 85
Treasurer of the United States,		35,520,328 08
Public officers,		2,976,427 01
Due to banks,		16,975,570 57
Contingent fund,		1,160,736 43
Profit and loss,		4,578,377 78
Circulation,		29,182,068 18
Private deposites,		16,721,924 46
Other liabilities,		7,103,779 99
		$158,943,419 35

MEANS TO MEET LIABILITIES

Loans and discounts,	$70,164,282 50	
Domestic exchange,	35,764,231 43	
Real estate,	2,396,120 46	
Due from banks,	17,188,756 26	
Notes of other banks,	13,000,421 07	
Specie,	10,202,245 80½	
Foreign exchange,	134,483 48	
Expenses,	343,084 52	
Other investments,	9,749,843 83	
	$158,943,419 35½	

A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.

The prospect of the independence of Texas has given rise in New Orleans to a splendid design which if carried out, will create quite a new era in the history of a part of the commerce of this country. It is well known that steamboats of 500 or 600 tons burthen can ascend the Red River as high as Natchitoches—and it is now proposed, in a New Orleans paper, that a rail road shall be constructed from that point through a gorge in the Southern Rocky Mountains and thence to the Gulf of California. Such a work would give to New Orleans access to the East Indian, Peruvian and Chilian trade, which would enable her to set competition at defiance. It appears to us, however, that it is not by the Red River, but by the Rio Grande, that this communication must be effected, if at all. This last river has a course estimated at from 1500 to 1700 miles in extent, and can be ascended by steamboats of light burthen nearly seven hundred miles, which will be within an inconsiderable distance of the Colorado of the West, a river that empties into the Gulf of California. It is probable that a portage rail road connecting these two rivers need not be of greater length than two hundred miles.

If this communication were opened, the route to India and to the Western coast of South America would be shortened, more than one-half.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Young Hyson in Ohio.—Mr. John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. He has, he says, raised the plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to *imported* Young Hyson. He offers *gratuitously* to furnish fresh seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.—*Cour.*

Domestic Manufactures.—We are pleased to learn, that a Cotton Factory is about to be erected forthwith, by the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, on Cane Creek. The Company is already organized, the Stock taken and the work in full progress. The Officers of the Company are, Jacob Hadley, *President,* Wm. Albright, William McPherson, Joseph Dixon and John Dixon, *Directors.*—*Ral. Register.*

FOREIGN.

Owing to the unusual duration of N. Easterly winds, we have other remarkably short arrivals from Europe—the *Charles Carrol* from Liverpool to the 4th May, and the *Charlemagne* from Havre of the 8th.

The *Charlemagne* has a further amount in gold of the French indemnity.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 2.

The Cotton market on Saturday and to-day has been more active than for some days past, the sales to day being 4500 bales, and on Saturday 3500. There is no alteration in prices since Friday, but all sorts of Cotton are inclining upwards.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship St. Andrew, Capt. Thompson, we have London papers to May 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th, inclusive.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Friday Evening, May 6.—There is no change to remark in the prices of Cotton generally since last week. The trifling improvement which was observable in American descriptions, in the earlier part of the week, has since been lost, and the market closes heavily at our last quotations, with the exception of those for Egyptians and Surats, which we reduce for one to ¼d per lb., and for the other ¼d per lb: even at this decline the inferior qualities of the latter are unsaleable. The sales of the week, including 1500 American taken on speculation, and 150 American and 300 Surat for export, amount to 18,195 bags. Import 7044 bags.

New York, May 31.

THE ASTOR HOUSE will be opened this day for the reception of travellers and others.

This noble structure—of which the plan, architecture and materials, are creditable alike to the architect, *Mr. Rogers,* and the builder, *Mr. P. Woodruff*—presents so striking an appearance, that all who pass up and down Broadway are impressed by it.

Its mass, its simplicity, and its adaptedness to its objects, give it the character of grandeur,—and no more enduring monument of his wealth and success than this building, or one which—unlike many other monuments—will, for ages, conduce to the benefit of the living, could have been devised by the opulent individual who constructed it.

The interior arrangements are the best we have ever seen. There are more than 300 rooms, from apartments, which, like the noble dining hall for gentlemen, is 100 feet long by 40 wide and 19 high—to the smaller ones over the ladies' dining room on the south front, which answer to what, in French buildings, is called the *entresol.* In all these are windows opening to the air, with fire-places and bells.

The kitchen, which is on a level with the dining rooms, has ranges of *batteries* in it that might satisfy—if they did not alarm—a host; the whole so arranged, that the *Chef*—an *artiste* of approved merit—can superintend his whole forces at once. Besides the ordinary smoke jacks, stew pans, &c. there is an extensive steam apparatus introduced, by which all the vegetables, boiled meats, &c. can be cooked, while the whole is so light that cleanliness *must* be observed. Beneath this kitchen are the laundry and wash-room—not the least curious part of the establishment—where, by the multiplication of stationary wash-tubs, and the power of steam, clothes may be washed, dried, and ready for use, *in half an hour after they are given out.* The drying process, which is by spreading the clothes on horses that run upon railroads, that lead into a large close apartment heated to a very high temperature by steam, is accomplished in five minutes.

Still lower down, in the same line, is the steam power, a rotary engine—which pumps water to the four large reservoirs under the roof, supplies steam to the kitchen, wash room, &c., as already stated, cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and has in reserve power enough for any further use to which it may be deemed needful hereafter to apply it.

The sitting and sleeping apartments are furnished without stint as to expense, and to our eye without fault as to taste—every thing handsome substantial, and of the best quality, nothing tawdry, nor *gewgawish*—no gilding, no finery.

The carpets in the principal apartments, furnished by T. L. Chester, as indeed all in the house, are of every varied pattern, but all of the best—those of the drawing and dining room are imperial. The furniture is throughout black walnut, boasting a beautiful polish, highly varnished, and strikingly handsome. The mirrors are framed with the same wood—one of them, designed for the ladies' drawing room, but not yet put up, is the largest, we imagine, in the United States, being 120 inches by 72.

The grand entrance is uncommonly handsome—supported by marble columns, and paved with marble. On the right is the *office,* not the *bar*—for it is the laudable purpose of Messrs. *Boyden* and Mr. *Curtis,* who are the lessees of the house, not to keep a bar.

There are two other entrances, one in Barclay and one in Vesey street, which will render the ingress and egress for boarders quite private.

The furniture of this establishment, which has all been made for it,—the cabinet furniture by *Mr. Meeks,*—cost *ninety thousand dollars,* in which are included about $8000 worth of silver and perhaps 10 or 12,000 of plated ware. Every thing, china, silver, beds, sheeting, &c., is marked with the words *Astor House.*

There are *eighty servants* permanently engaged in the establishment—all of whom are assigned to regular stations and duties.

There are in the house 400 locks, no two of which can be opened by the same key.

Notice.

I HEREBY appoint Thos. Sandford & Co. my authorised Agents, to collect and grant discharges for all debts that may become due for Freights brought up or carried down by Steamer John Walker and tow boats; and to settle all claims that may come against said boats from the date hereof.

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor of Steamer John Walker.
June 7, 1836.

Further Notice.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. would take this opportunity to state to their friends in all parts of the State, that they will attend to the receiving and forwarding of all Goods that may be sent to their address. They have large Warehouses, removed from the centre of the town, where Goods, &c. may be stored in comparative safety from the danger of fire.

June 7th, 1836. 92tf

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Press, Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will please give the above 3 insertions, and send their bills to Thos Sandford & Co. for payment.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92 3mo

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Our Ticket.—At a meeting of Delegates from the counties of Orange, Granville and Person, at the Red Mountain in Orange, on the 28th ult. Dr. Jas. S. Smith of Hillsborough was unanimously nominated as an Elector for that District.

Another.—Blount Coleman, Esq. of Lenoir, has been nominated as the White Elector for the Newbern District.

The following is the Ticket as far as heard from:

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " Hon THOMAS SETTLE, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
13th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

Two more names are wanting to complete the list.

White Meetings have been held in the Counties of Ashe, Washington, and Rockingham, to organize the opposition to Van Buren, &c. These make 47 Counties from which we have heard.

Candidates.—For Orange, the White candidates are, Hugh Waddill for the Senate; Wm. A. Graham, Nathaniel P. King, Harrison Parker, and John Boon, for the Commons. The Van Buren candidates are, Joseph Allison for the Senate; Herbert Sims, John Stockard, Benjamin Hurdle, and John Jones.

Orange, it will be recollected, is entitled to four Commoners.

Craven County.—For the Senate, Wm. S. Blackledge; for the Commons, Mathias E. Manly and Wm. B. Perkins, Esqrs., are the Whig candidates.

The Indian Wars.—We have given every thing of consequence which has come to hand during the past week from the seat of hostilities, and regret that the intelligence amounts to so little. We have never known public anxiety so excited in all parts of the State, as upon these disturbances, and have therefore spared no effort to gratify it by giving the earliest information of all interesting occurrences. By our next, we hope to have some important affair with the Creeks to communicate.

Not a word has yet been heard from Maj. Read and his party of 80 volunteers, who started to the relief of the blockhouse on the Withlacoochee. Fears are entertained for their safety, as well as for the poor fellows who were surrounded in the blockhouse.

Gen. Scott.—Some of our readers have inquired what has become of the promised *expose* of the Charleston Committee, of the tyranny and oppression exercised by Gen. Scott over the volunteers in the late Florida campaign. We are as much at a loss as they in accounting for its non-appearance. In the mean time, whenever an opportunity occurs, his conduct is denounced by those who served under him, sometimes in terms of ridicule which show that he acquired as much of the contempt as of the dislike of both officers and men. A recent instance has occurred. A great dinner was given in Macon to the volunteers from that town, and among the many toasts, a large number were pointed sarcasms against his dandyism, his love of good eating and drinking, his vanity, &c. Not a solitary compliment was paid him; whilst Gaines, Clinch, and Bankhead received many tributes of affection and respect. These things have not proceeded from a want of success in the General, as some Editors are endeavoring to show; but from the extraordinary delays, which marked every step of the campaign—from his own haughty temper, and from his restraining the army when in sight of the enemy. For our own part, we have not hesitated to speak without reserve of his conduct, and we *know* that we have been prompted by no previous feeling of disrespect for Gen. Scott, whose achievements during the war of 1812 were such as to have given him a very high rank in our estimation. And for proof that it is not want of success that we blame him for, we would only recal to the recollection of our readers, that most of what we have said of his conduct was previous to his failure; it was whilst he was criminally wasting his time, his supplies, and the patience of his troops, in idleness, instead of obeying the calls of duty and humanity, by moving to the field of action.

We have private information which leaves us not a shadow of doubt that Gen. Jackson is deeply disappointed at the result, and that he speaks in no measured terms of reproach of Scott's management. This fact derives its chief importance from the attempt made by the Globe and Richmond Enquirer to produce a different impression.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last "takes the responsibility" of publishing the following private letter from Gen. Scott.—The Enquirer says, it was never intended for the press—[we should think not]—that it is written so hastily as to be scarcely legible, &c. It is a singular document, and we think Gen. Scott's reputation will not be benefitted by it. However, we hope he has not again mistaken "*the thing*" *that is in him.*

From Gen. Scott, dated Savannah, May 22.

"I have just landed here from St. Augustine, which place I left suddenly yesterday morning. On the night of the 20th, a letter reached me from the Secretary of War, requiring me to hasten to the Creek country. The letter went by mistake, with many others, to a small town (Newnansville) in the interior of Florida, 35 miles north of Fort Drane. It was heard of accidentally, and an express sent, &c. Its date is April 15th. I go in the morning, by steam, to Augusta, and thence, without delay, *via* Milledgeville to the Creek Nation. Thank God! here is an enemy that may be reached, perhaps 10,000 strong! Nothing is wanted but a sufficient force; and the Georgians and Alabamians are assembling. I may have every thing to create, in regard to subsistence, and every thing to organize. So much the better.—I like difficulties, and I hope know how to conquer them. One of these difficulties is, to conquer the prejudices excited against me by the publication of my letter of the 30th ultimo, in which I ask for 3000 *good* troops, *not* volunteers. Very well—I will, by the truth, conquer that difficulty—and conquer the Creeks too. I think, the thing is in me. I feel it so. It shall be done.

"Thank God again! I am nearly well. By the time I arrive at Augusta, I shall be able to ride 40, or march 30 miles a day on foot. Thank God! for a good constitution, and a cheerful mind. Both shall be devoted to the country—body and soul.

"I have not a staff officer with me—save Paymaster Kirby, and *he* is a good Quarter-master General, Inspector-General, and Adjutant-General.—I am also without money, but I must draw largely, establish depots of subsistence, &c., &c. Some regulars are coming from the North! I could not take one from Florida."

The Marine Corps.—In pursuance of the request of the officers of this corps, it has been ordered to the South, to aid, on land, in the prosecution of the Creek war. This is highly creditable to the patriotism of this branch of the Navy. The whole left Norfolk a few days ago for Charleston, whence they will proceed to Augusta by the Rail Road, under command of Col. Henderson.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that orders have been forwarded from Washington, for Gov. Call to take command of the army in Florida, in the absence of Gens. Scott and Clinch. That Gov. Call will be empowered to command one thousand of the volunteers to be raised under the late act of Congress,—and in case he declines the command, that Gen. Parrish, (lately commissioned as a Brigadier General of the Territory.) may then take it.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier from Washington, 24th May, says,

"Gen. Jackson is of opinion that the information we get from that section of the country is greatly exaggerated. But, notwithstanding all this, he is much excited, and has often said, that if all the Generals of the army cannot put down a few Indians, he will take the field himself."

We wish, most heartily, that *Gen.* Jackson were at the head of the Southern army, though it would not be so proper, perhaps, for *President* Jackson to take the field.

Volunteers.—Gen. Gaines's call for volunteers upon the Governor of Tennessee, for the defence of the Western frontier, was responded to in the noblest manner by the people of the Western District of that State. A meeting was held at Jackson, Madison county, and after the most animated and patriotic addresses, a volunteer company was raised, and it was expected that another would be formed in the same county. Resolutions expressive of the highest confidence in Gen. Gaines's military character, and affection for him personally, were passed, which are entitled to the more weight, as Gen. Gaines is well known in that part of the country, having had his head quarters at Memphis for several years.

Besides the above, Henderson, Hardeman, Fayette, Gibson, and Dyer counties, had each raised a company, and Henry two.

It will be recollected that Gen. Gaines countermanded the call, but the spirit of the Tennesseans is worthy of all praise.

Still a hope.—We rejoice to find that a scheme has been devised in the Senate to get rid of the surplus among the States, which, as it differs from Mr. Clay's scheme in some respects, has found favor with the leaders of *the party* in that body, and may therefore be expected to pass, and to escape the veto. The particulars will be found in another column. Though the division is made to assume the shape of a loan, we have no doubt that it is only for the sake of creeping out of the difficulty without actually adopting Mr. Clay's scheme, by which some credit would fall to him. We consider the loan to all intents and purposes as a simple acknowledgment of the rights of the States.

We therefore congratulate our readers upon the prospect, not only of getting rid of a surplus sufficient, in the hands of corrupt men, to poison all the fountains of public liberty, but of the immense benefit to North Carolina which will flow from the possession of more than a million of dollars.

The County Court for this county is now in session.

Snow.—We learn from the Oxford Examiner that the streets of that town were white with snow on the 1st inst. being the first day of summer!

Straws, &c.—Another writer is out in the last week's Standard in defence of the character of Rufus King, and of Mr. Van Buren's vote for him as Senator in Congress.

The match race between the North and South, was run over the Long Island course, N. Y. on the 31st ult. The horses were Post Boy, the northern horse, entered by Mr. Tillotson; and John Bascombe, owned by Col. Crowell of Georgia, but entered by Wm. R. Johnson of Va. It was won by Bascombe, in two heats; the first being run in 7 m. 49 sec., and the last in 7 m. 51½ sec. The second heat was won by only half a length. Great amounts of money were lost and won.

Hurricane.—One of these terrible visiters made its appearance in the vicinity of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, on the 27th ult. It extended about 3 miles in length, and a fourth of a mile in breath, chiefly through the forest, prostrating the trees; and on the plantation of Mr. James Black, every house was totally destroyed. Mr. Black himself was severely injured,

Gov. Spaight—a Nullifier.—The Salisbury Watchman says, "there is proof in this town, (Salisbury,) of the *first respectability*, going to show, that at the dawn of nullification, Gov. Spaight was a believer in the doctrine. That he did exert himself, with Gen. *Saunders* and others, to get an avowed Nullifier *to establish a paper in Raleigh.*" The Watchman further challenges Gov. Spaight or his friends to give a public denial of the charge, and declares that he is ready to prove it, with time, place, and circumstance. We shall see.

The Crops.—In every State from Virginia to Mississippi, inclusive, we learn from our exchange papers, the late heavy and long continued rains have done immense injury to the crops of wheat, corn and cotton. The wheat was in its most critical state at the commencement of the wet season, and in many parts of Virginia and North Carolina, we learn that it is almost totally ruined. Thousands of acres of young corn and cotton have been washed away by the freshets in the rivers, and irreparable damage done to many plantations remote from the rivers, by the cold and wet combined. Almost every Southern river has overflowed its banks—among others, the Cape Fear, which we learn has destroyed the crops on the low grounds in the counties below this. A gentleman mentioned to us that his neighbor's corn field, (in a remarkably low spot,) had been buried near *forty* feet under water.

These circumstances together with the wars, are calculated to affect the price of these leading articles of produce. Indeed, the Charleston papers state that they have already had their effect on the Cotton market in that city; and that large orders to purchase have recently been received there. We have seen an estimate that the crop of cotton would be reduced 300,000 bales by the Indian and Texas wars, without reference to the late bad weather. This is doubtless much too large an estimate. But that it will be very materially reduced no one can doubt. The whole crop of Texas, which last year amounted to 60,000 bales, will probably be cut off. The crops of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, will be sensibly affected.

The total receipts of cotton, up to the 20th ult. were 1,231,336 bales. Last year, to the same date, 1,163,153 bales. The quantity received last year, after that time, was 91,175 bales, making the aggregate crop of that year, 1,254,528 bales. Estimating the amount yet to be received at the same, say 91,175 bales, the last crop will reach 1,322,-511 bales.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders held their annual meeting on the 3d inst. The former officers were unanimously re-elected, to wit:

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
NATHAN MENDENHALL, JOHN H. HALL, E. L. WINSLOW, C. J. WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*

Geo. McNeill was re-appointed General Agent, Treasurer, &c. The following articles were returned as transported on the river the year ending 1st May, 1836, viz:

DOWN.

13,292 bales Cotton.
2,088 barrels Flour.
429 hhds Tobacco.
114 barrels Spirits.
3,445 bushels Grain.
1,773 casks Flax Seed.
$562 80 freight on articles not enumerated.

UP.

43,944 bushels Salt.
2,061 hhds. and pipes Merchandize.
4,196 Barrels
435 Tierces.
351 tons Bar Iron.
1,032 casks Lime.
$16,905 75 freight on articles not enumerated.

June 7, 1836.

CONGRESS.—A bill has passed both Houses fixing the first Monday of November (instead of the first Monday of December) for the annual meetings of Congress, and providing that the first session of every Congress shall terminate on the second Monday of May.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun's bill to prevent the transmission of incendiary publications by mail, has passed its third reading, 18 to 18, the Vice President giving the casting vote in its favor.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to re-organize the Post Office Department has passed its third reading, and been sent to the Senate. Among other provisions, it changes the rates of postage, as follows:—For single letters, not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents; over 50 and not exceeding 150, ten cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400, fifteen cents; over 400 miles and not exceeding 800, twenty cents; over 800 miles, twenty-five cents. Double letters, &c., in proportion. The rates are thus considerably reduced; but the bill has yet to pass the Senate. The compensation to the Postmasters for the boxes, or pigeon holes, as they are called, is abolished—a small business for Congress.

A good deal of the time of the House, on the 1st inst. was taken up on the subject of a false and evidently wilful slander of the Globe concern, in a pamphlet published at that office, in which the yeas and nays on Mr. Pinckney's first resolution were so arranged as to show that 46 members of the House had voted against that resolution, (which, it will be recollected, declares that Congress has no constitutional right to interfere with Slavery in the States.) The fact was, that only 9 members voted against it, viz: Messrs. Adams, Clark, Denny, Everett, Jackson, Jones, Phillips, Potts and Slade. The Globe slanderers, however, gave the names of 46 members as voting against it. The exposure of its falsehood in the House has been quite a common occurrence this session.

Mr. King, of Alabama, presented a memorial from ———, Saltmarsh & Co. the mail contractors on the great Southern route, stating that by the Indian hostilities they had lost a great part of their property, and praying Congress to take their case into consideration. Referred.

The following Post Offices have lately been established in this State, to wit: Little Cohara, Sampson county, James White P. M.; Lisbon, Sampson county, William R. McKay P. M.; Prosperity, Moore county, David McNeill P. M.; Potsdam, Davidson county, Thales McDonald P. M.

Changed.—Tuton, Robeson, to St. Paul's; Graham's, Richmond, to Montrose.

Communications.

Verses, written toward the close of the glorious reign of King ANDREW I., and in anticipation of the no less splendid Empire of the Arch-Emperor, MARTIN I.

1. Mr. Editor Hale,
Should politeness prevail,
To give these my verses a place;
I'll endeavour to tell,
How each word you may spell,
Lest my lines should your columns disgrace.

2. Please, then, Sir, attend,
To what I now send;
You'll find its orthography true;
'Tis writ en with care;
For no pains did I spare,
To make it well pleasing to you.

3. Neither letter, nor dot,
Has a blunder, or blot;
'Tis legible,—beautiful,—fair;
Your compositors, free,
May set up what they see;
And, for errors, dismiss ev'ry care.

4. These things understood,
Whether bad, whether good,
Whether these be my lines, or another's;
Since I seek not for fame,
'Tis to me still the same,
Whether merit be mine, or my brother's.

5. And now let me sing,
While Old Andrew is King,
What joy thro' these States should prevail!
Tho' soon we'll be partin',
Yet good, thrifty Martin,
Like Hickory, never shall fail.

6. How happy are we,
As a Nation, set free
From the ills and vexations of faction!
There's nought but what's kind;
For we're all of one mind;
And Van-Buren will lead us to action.

7. What tho' Jackson's reform,
Has gather'd a storm,
And lovers of office are mad?
All brooms that are new,
Will sweep clean and true,
And lucky Jacksonians are glad.

8. What tho' Congress should try,
People's favour to buy,
Granting huge Corporations a charter?
In less than an hour,
Jackson's vetoeing pow'r,
Will prevent so disgraceful a barter.

9 That MONSTER, the Bank,
So crabbed and crank,
Will quickly have lost all its pow'r;
And we'll sift thro' a riddle,
Old Nicholas Biddle;
For, a cypher he'll turn, in an hour.

10. Silver-francs we shall wrench,
From the King of the French,
Tho' he stands on his p's and his q's;
Old Hick'ry won't cease,
To annoy Philip's peace,
Till he pays all American dues.

11. Sure, Van Buren is lucky,
With Dick of Kentucky;
SUCH A PATTERN OF MORALS, to guide him!
Passing thro' *Sunday mails,*
His sage counsel prevails;
With his *yellow skin'd* daughters beside him.

12. Hail! Profound Politician!
Whose boundless ambition,
This nation to glory must lead!
Thy triumphs shall spread,
Till Jacksonians are dead;
Till then, let all Anti's take heed.

RICHARD RHYMER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Do you ever read the Raleigh Standard? If so, did your vision fall upon the learned and elegant production which appeared in that paper of last week, signed Ashpole, and purporting to have gone from Robeson County, attempting with so feeble an effort to ridicule yourself, or the Whig meeting held at Lumberton about two months since? Mr. Editor, it is to be hoped that but few will ever see it. It admits of so many positive contradictions, and is so pitiful in its appearance, that every intelligent man on that swamp or elsewhere in the county would be ashamed to see it. Indeed, Ashpole could not, with all its mud and miasmatic influence, have produced such an article. It must have been the production of some of its tributary *Slues*, running out of Hog Swamp or the Burnt Islands.

ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In looking over the Observer of last week, my attention was arrested by an article from a letter writer in Washington City, giving the opinion of Gen. Jackson in regard to Gens. Scott, Gaines and McComb; wherein he condemns their conduct, nay even more, which the writer says would not be polite for him to report; and complains of the amount of money expended upon the Florida Campaign. You, sir, are of opinion that these "fireside conversations" of the President should not be published at once to the world. Now nothing is more apparent in my view, short of an imperative command, than that Gen. Jackson wishes and designs these same "fireside conversations" to be made public at once. Sir, the veil is too flimsy not to be seen through. Gen. Scott is a favorite with the President, was sent out by him to subdue the Seminoles, but very unfortunately for him (Gen. Scott) and thrice so for the people of Florida, he did nothing.

Gen. Gaines, though not particularly instructed by his Majesty the President, yet called by the cries of suffering humanity, accomplished all that a General in his situation could, and consequently secured those laurels designed by the President for Scott.

Whilst McComb was sent out as a mere tool to give the semblance of fairness between the rival Generals, with the specious instructions, if he thought it necessary, to take the command; but no doubt for the express purpose of driving Gaines away. For of whom or what was he to take the command? The Seminole Indians, or the Alligators so numerous in that country? The latter most probably, as it seems Gen. Scott could not find the former, and I believe there were few if any soldiers, as Gen. Clinch's call for men and provisions seems to have been entirely disregarded. Here then the President lets out the cat by lumping Gaines with Scott, and throwing in McComb to fill up the sack. Seeing there is no chance to raise his fallen General, he endeavors by a trick of the tongue, during his fireside conversations, to bury the successful rival in one common grave with him. But how well he will succeed in this, the whole South will judge. For my part, I think the President's juggling has seen its better day, and almost its last one too.

FLORIDA.

Supreme Court.—The Summer Session of this Court will commence in this City on Monday next.—*Raleigh Register.*

Chatham County.—A letter from a friend in Old Chatham, says—"The Whigs are about to take Chatham."

SOME ACCOUNT OF TEXAS.

The following account is condensed from an article in the Philadelphia Saturday Courier—and a letter recently published in the Patriot of this city:

Under Spain, Texas was a separate province, not a part of Mexico.

The Spanish and Mexican population settled in it, is about 5000, or not exceeding 6000.

The Buffalo, Deer, and wild Horse have multiplied to an incredible extent in the unoccupied portions of the Territory. Their range is limited, but their number not diminished, by the increase of population.

This noble country, fertile, beautiful, and salubrious, equalling France in extent, and admirably adapted to commerce, was first made known to the people of our States by those who went to assist the Patriots in the war of Independence against Spain. The father of Col Austin first obtained leave to settle about twelve years ago, and dying on his route to procure settlers in the U. States, left Col. S. F. Austin, his son, to complete the enterprize. Extensive grants were made to him, and to Zavala, Burnet and Vehlein, who followed.—These last selected the district of country bordering on the United States, and contiguous to Austin's settlement on the other side, running from the Gulf, 800 miles North. Austin's settlement joins them to the West, and may be seen on the Map laid down in a square or nearly so. Other grants have been made in different parts of the Territory, which are less known to us.

Texas is generally prairie land, with a broad belt of timber along the rivers. To the Northwest the prairies are of vast extent. In the grants on our borders the wooded land predominates. It abounds with the most beautiful and luxuriant natural meadows resembling parks and lawns laid out by taste and highly cultivated.

Dense forests border some of the rivers, but are not found on the highlands.

The climate is delightfully mild. Indian Corn produces abundantly with but little cultivation.—The level country forming the Sugar district extends 70 miles from the Gulf. The surface then undulates and is suited to the different kinds of grain. Cotton yielding largely and of excellent quality is grown from the Gulf to Red River. Near the Gulf it approaches Sea Island Cotton in length and fineness of staple.

The ungranted lands amounted last fall to 130,000,000 of acres yet unsettled.

The ports of Galveston, Velasco, Matagorda, Sebaca, and Capano, admit vessels drawing 12 feet water.

Last year's Cotton crop was 60,000 bales, and sold 1 cent higher than any other in the New Orleans Market.

This year 200,000 bales was expected to be made, but the war has probably prevented it.

The land system resembles ours, and will ensure a large revenue to the new Republic. Half a million was the estimate for this year.

Emigrants are entitled to 1700 acres of land, provided they apply before the 1st July next.

It is said that Capt. Marryatt, the author of Peter Simple, &c. &c. is clearing $9000 per annum by his pen.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burwell, Mr. CHARLES N. B. EVANS, Junior Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Miss ELIZABETH B. CLANCY, daughter of Thos. Clancy, Esq of Hillsborough.

DIED,

At his residence in Anson County, on the 1st instant, JAMES H. MARTIN, Esq., aged 48 years. He left a widow and seven children to deplore the loss of a kind and judicious husband and father. His intelligence, industry, liberality and public spirit made him a useful and most respectable member of society, and secured to him the esteem, confidence and affection of all who knew him.—[COMMUNICATED.

In Morganton, lately, Mrs. LOUISA M. ESPY, wife of the Rev Mr. Espy of the Presbyterian Church in that town.

At Wake Park, Hardeman county, Tenn. on the 27th April, WILLIAM CALVIN JONES, aged 12 years, son of Gen. Calvin Jones, formerly of Wake Forest, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 2, steamer Henrietta with Goods for Mrs. Shackelford, Geo. W. McDonald, Blake & Steel, B Beach, J. M Dobbin, Norman McKinnon, Ch. P. Mallett, of this place: and for W. W. Williams & Co., Roberts & Johnson, and J. M Thompson, of the interior.

Also, on the 5th June, Steamer Clarendon, with Sugar, Coffee, Ploughs, Dry Goods, &c. for C. T. Haigh, William McIntyre, James Mahoney, Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell, S. Wellowly, P. Pearce, John M. Strong, Willkings & Belden, of this place, and for W. Underwood, E. Hines & Co. P. Evans & Co. A. B. Stith R. & R. Faucett, J. F. Ling, T. & J. Cowan, F. J. Hill, F. J. Swann, A. J. Hill, T. McLeran, A. Hargrave, Samuel Hargrave, of the Interior.

Also, June 1st, Steamer John Walker, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, Curtis & Myrover, S. W. Murley, and George McNeill, of this place, and for T. Cowan, D. H. Cress, Armstrong & Mebane, of the Interior.

DEPARTED, June 7th, Steamer Clarendon, with Goods, for Curtis & Myrover, S. W. Murley, P. I. Tillinghast, and P. Dailey, of this place.

Also, June 3d, John Walker, with Sundry Passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 9.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

Notice.

THE Citizens of Fayetteville are requested to convene at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P M. for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *M. P.*

Thursday, June 9, 1836. 1w

Notice.

A REGULAR Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lafayette Hotel Company will be held at the Hotel on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

T. J. CURTIS.

June 7, 1836. 92 1w

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to a friend in Columbus for the Enquirer of that place of Friday last, the latest date received. There had then been no engagement with the Indians. The impression is produced, by a variety of details of rumors, &c. that the hostile spirit is far from being universal in the nation, but that a very large party are friendly.—Two Cuseta Chiefs and a white man had come in from the Camp of Neah Micco, the head Chief.—They stated that they were sent to ascertain in what manner the Indians would be treated if they came in, and gave assurances of the friendship of the Chiefs. They were sent back with instructions to inform them that they must come in immediately.

Eight others had been brought in to Columbus, who professed friendship, but were detained as prisoners. Most of the Indians in Chambers county, Ala have come in as friendly. All that were hostile have left there. Parties of volunteers, of that county, have made frequent incursions into the enemy's country, killed a dozen Indians in all, given protection to those disposed to be friendly, and driven the hostiles off.

The Indians near Columbus and Fort Mitchell have destroyed the bridges over all the water courses; and are endeavoring in every way to obstruct the passage of troops. On Sunday night they advanced within six miles of Columbus and burned Uchee bridge.

Five hostile Indians and a white man had been brought to the Jail of Montgomery, Alabama, by friendly Indians. It is supposed they are those who murdered the wagoners.

Scouting parties are daily sent from Columbus.

A letter from Chambers county gives a particular account of the horrible murders in that county about the 10th ult. Davis's family were found by a company which went to bury them. The father, mother, and six lovely children were all found shockingly mangled; their throats cut from ear to ear, &c. Harper's family, the father and mother, and two children, were found dead, the infant having had its brains dashed out against the jam of the chimney. Five of their children escaped.

Mexico.—The news of the capture of Santa Anna had produced great excitement at Tampico, and the safety of foreigners in the place was endangered; but order had been restored.

Large Sale of Dry Goods,
AT AUCTION.

MR. H. P PECK, being about to leave for the North, will sell, at his Store on Hay Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 22d and 23d inst., a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Fine and Super Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bleached and Unbleached Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Men's and Women's Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
Figured and Plain Silks, in great variety,
Calicoes and Muslins, assorted in patterns and quality,
Cotton and Silk Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Buttons, Suspenders, Essences, Soap, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A few CLOCKS

Terms—Approved Notes at 3 and 4 months.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1836. 92-3w

A PRIME LOT OF

COFFEE and SUGAR.

The Subscriber is now receiving by steamer John Walker.

50 Bags prime COFFEE, Rio and Cuba,
5 Hhds St Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Bbls. good family FLOUR.

W. S. LATTA.

June 9 92 2w.

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town. The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 46 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new. To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.

T. WADDILL, Jr.

Wadesborough, N C., June 1, 1836. 92 6w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

Beware of a Swindler!

A MAN calling himself J. Williams, called at my Store, on the 31st of last month, and requested me to give him smaller money for a Twenty Dollar United States Bank Note, which bill I have since ascertained is a counterfeit; and I have no doubt that the person who passed it to me was apprised of its character. Williams is about 5 feet 8 inches high, not very spare, rather dark complexion, good colour in the face, about 40 years of age, was riding a large black Horse, (or Mare,) very fat, had on a green Overcoat, his other dress it is deemed unnecessary to describe, as he will probably change it. I have thought proper thus to notice this Swindler that others may be on their guard, as I have no doubt he is travelling through the country for the purpose of circulating counterfeit paper.

He said he was going to Fayetteville, where he perhaps may be at this time.

FURNAFOLD JERNIGAN.

Wayne County, 1st June, 1836. 92-3w

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE
DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME Warranted unslacked.

C. P MALLETT.

April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO M. STRONG.

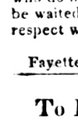
Fayetteville, May 2, 1836 87-t15June.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19. 1835. 63 tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836, 83 6m

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

DAILY LINE.

THE public are informed that sixty miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth DAILY at half past 7 o'clock A. M. (should the Baltimore and Washington steam boats not arrive in time the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road to dinner. Thence Passengers will be conveyed in four horse coaches to Halifax N. C. At Halifax there are regular lines of Stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steam boat Fox.

Returning—the Coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M ; arrive at Margarettville to breakfast; leave Margarettville at 8 o'clock and arrive at Portsmouth the same day *in time for the Washington and Baltimore steam boats.* The advantages of this road are *ECONOMY* and *DESPATCH.* The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only Five Dollars, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the *CHEAPEST*, as well as the most *PLEASANT, DIRECT*, and *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE* Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia. Or leaving Philadelphia in the morning they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year it is expected that the Rail Road will be completed to Halifax.

Portsmouth, May 11. 89-5w

Wagon for Sale

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON and GEAR, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 18, 1836. 98-4w.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.

March 28. 83 9t.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c , Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
30 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dossess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd qualities
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Red Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, } *Petition for Partition.*
vs.
Zechariah Davis & others. }

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, C. S. C.